



Hongkong Daily Press

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AND THE WORDS BECOME
BLURRED AND MISTY
THEN YOU NEED TO CONSULT
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
11, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,521. 號一廿百五千九萬一第 日四十月一十年申庚 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28th, 1920. 四拜禮 號三十月二十年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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BRITISH
PILSENER BEER
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
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LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE.
WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 8.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " 10 " "
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
SUNDAY
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
Extra Car—12 midnight
SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 15 " "
1.00 p.m. " 3.30 " " 10 " "
3.30 " " 6.00 " " 15 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
Night Cars
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars or for cars obtained
on application at the Company's Office. No
season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheques or Comprovis Order representing
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1920, until further Notice.

(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
CANTON (Old Sea Wall) dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10

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IN JAPAN PROPER

Chosenji (Nikko) —	Kyoto —	Nara —	Shimonaka —
Lakewood Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Nara Hotel	Daitokuwan Hotel
Kamakura —	Matsumoto —	Nikko —	Tokyo —
Kashin Hotel	Matsumoto Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Imperial Hotel
Saruzawa —	Park Hotel	Okaya Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Mitaka Hotel	Miyajima —	Okaya Hotel	Yokohama —
Kobe —	Miyajima Hotel	Shimonaka —	Grand Hotel
Oriental Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Shimonaka —	
Ten Hotel			

IN-TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSSEN

Karjo (Seoul) —	Changchun —	Hotel (Mukden) —
Chosen Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Yamato Hotel	Dairen —	Yamato Hotel
Fusan Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Shanghai —	Hoshigawa —	Yamato Hotel
Shanghai Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel	

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FOCH SPEAKS OUT.

"A BAD PEACE"

FAILURE TO GRASP VICTORY.

Marshal Foch has given to M. Jules
Nauwreine, the *Matin* correspondent, a
long and interesting account of the
Armistice negotiations, his own views on
the Treaty of Versailles, and some details
with regard to his appointment as Allied
Generalissimo.

The Marshal is clearly of the opinion
that M. Clemenceau did not treat him
properly, and is at pains to explain that
the Allied Governments failed fully to
exploit the completeness of the victory
which he had given them when the last shot
was fired on the morning of November 11th.
An armistice, he declared, was a cessation
of hostilities, the object of which was to
put the Governments which had consented
to grant it in a position to impose the
peace they desired. Did the armistice
which he signed fulfil that object?

Yes, (the Marshal continued), since on
June 28th, after seven months' negotia-
tions, Germany accepted all the Allied con-
ditions. I had said to M. Clemenceau, the
President du Conseil, "You can now make
any kind of peace you like. I am in a
position to enforce it."

"THAT IS NOT YOUR BUSINESS."
If the peace was not a good one, is that
my fault? I did my work; it was then for
the politicians and heads of Governments
to do theirs. I had been thinking about
the peace for a long time. In September,
1918, I wrote to M. Clemenceau and said:
"The end of the war is drawing near.
Send me a foreign office official to keep
me informed of the peace conditions you
desire, so that our armies may occupy all
regions which may serve as a guarantee
for the execution of the Treaty which you
are going to make." M. Clemenceau
answered, "That is not your business."

After relating once more the story of the
negotiations with Erzberger and Winter-
feldt, Marshal Foch stated how, after the
Germans had signed, he left for Paris, and
early in the morning called on M. Clemenceau
and said, "I am in a grumbling humour, asked
on what points he had yielded to the Ger-
man demands." "That," the Marshal
was of no particular importance, but "I
then said to the Prime Minister, 'My work
is over; yours begins.'"

After explaining that he was not given
authority to offer his advice on the con-
ditions of peace, Marshal Foch went on to
declare that none the less he had often
seen M. Clemenceau on the subject, and
had handed him three written notes.

"The peace which was going to be signed
seemed to me to be a bad one. I summed
it up thus: neither frontiers nor guaran-
tees. For the security of France the
Rhine frontier was necessary, and not a
political frontier. For the reparations
due to France I asked for the occupation
of the left bank of the Rhine, and the
Treaty was integrally executed, because,
in my opinion, that was the only way of
obtaining these reparations."

"The peace which was going to be signed
seemed to me to be a bad one. I summed
it up thus: neither frontiers nor guaran-
tees. For the security of France the
Rhine frontier was necessary, and not a
political frontier. For the reparations
due to France I asked for the occupation
of the left bank of the Rhine, and the
Treaty was integrally executed, because,
in my opinion, that was the only way of
obtaining these reparations."

"After detailing the steps he took to
endeavour to obtain the adhesion of the
French statesman to his views, Marshal
Foch declared that M. Foch
alone supported his point of view."
he told him, in the plenary sitting of
May 8th, he rose and once again developed
his thesis. He was listened to in silence,
and the sitting was closed.

"THERE IS NO ANSWER."
As he was being taken in a neighbour-
ing room, I went to M. Clemenceau and
said: "I had the honour of putting a
question to you, and I should like an
answer." Then I saw him call immediately
for a minute or two with Mr. Wilson and
Mr. Lloyd George. He returned and
said to me: "Our answer is that there
is no answer." I replied: "M. le Presi-
dent, I have now to ask myself if I shall
be able to accompany you to Versailles
tomorrow. I am faced with as grave a
problem for my conscience as ever I have
known in my life. I repudiate this Treaty,
and in sitting down by your side I do
not want to share your responsibility for
it."

M. Clemenceau was displeased, and
begged the Marshal to attend, and finally
after an intermediary had visited him, he
decided that he had not the right to with-
hold his presence. At Versailles he was by
the side of M. Klotz, M. Clemenceau's
Minister of Finance. When the Treaty
had been handed over he said to him:
"With such a treaty in your hands, you
can call at the German Emperor's pay-
ment, and you will only be paid in
worthless cheques."

"And these were the people," concluded
Marshal Foch, "to whom I had said:
"Make what peace you will. I will take
upon myself the responsibility for impos-
ing it!"

M. Sauwreine then not unnaturally sug-
gested that M. Clemenceau hardly gained
through excess of gratitude towards the
illustrious Marshal who philosophically
replied: "I do not know if he liked me,
but at all events his affection was not de-
monstrative." He then went on to state
how, despite M. Clemenceau's opposition,
at the Lateral Doullens Conference, on
March 14th, his insistence, he was given
command of the Allied Armies on the
Western Front.

At the luncheon which followed M.
Clemenceau said to me: "Z. Z. Z. I have
now got the situation you wanted.
I lost my patience a little, and answered:
"What, Monsieur le President? You
give me a loss battle, and ask me to restore
it! I accept, and you then declare that
you are making me a present! I have
indeed been open-hearted to accept in such
conditions."

PRIESTS' RIGHT TO VOTE.

A BUDDHIST AGITATION.

The Buddhist priests are now agitating
for the acquisition of the right to be
elected as members of the House of Repre-
sentatives, says the *Japan Chronicle*. The
claim is by no means a new one. Indeed,
representations claiming the right which
have been introduced into the House of
Representatives on no less than four
occasions, but each time they were
quashed by the House of Peers. With the
growth of the Suffrage movement, the
Buddhist priests' agitation in this connec-
tion has received an impetus, and as pre-
sented all sections of Buddhism are making
united efforts for the realisation of their
object. It is expected that a petition sign-
ed by the Buddhist priests will shortly be pre-
sented to Mr. Mara, the Premier, while
a written representation bearing the signa-
tures of the priests at over 30,000 temples
throughout the country will be introduced
into the forthcoming session of the Diet.
The Buddhist Union, which is the centre
of the movement, will hold meetings of
the leading priests representing the various
sects at the Rokkakko Hall, Kyoto,
to-day, to discuss this and other questions
relating to religious administration. The
reasoning advanced for claiming the suffrage
right, Buddhist priests are entitled to the
privileges by the State which are accorded
by other people. They are called upon,
like other people, to bear the duty
of conscription and of paying taxes. It
is against the principles of the Constitu-
tion to deny them a right which is granted
to other people. The trend of the times,
however, requires that Buddhist priests
should be allowed to participate in the
State administration as much as others,
so that they can contribute to the advance-
ment of the destinies of the State and to
the promotion of the interests of the
nation.

JURY SYSTEM IN JAPAN.

BILL IN PREPARATION.

The Jury System Bill, for Japan, has
been drafted by the Commission which has
been appointed for the express purpose of
considering the matter. The drafted Bill
consists of five chapters comprising 138
articles. With the approval of the Bill by
the Cabinet, it will be referred to the Privy
Council. The attitude of the Privy Coun-
cil towards the Bill is not clearly
known, though it is considered probable
that it will meet with serious obstacles
at the hands of that body. That the jury
system is not a violation of the Japanese
Constitution has been made clear, says the
Mainichi, by the exhaustive study that
has been made by the Commission, and it
is expected that no criticism on this head
will be witnessed in the Privy Council.
Nevertheless, it is more than probable that
some debate will take place among the
Privy Council members seeing that the Bill
embody a revolutionary change in the judi-
cial system of this country. It is at the
same time observable that among the Privy
Council members are many who are actively
opponents of the fact that the jury sys-
tem is what the general trend of the
world requires, and that it is urgent that
the shortcomings of the present bureaucratic
system should be made good by the
merits which the jury system embodies. It
is said that Dr. Kodzumi, Ichiki and
Tomi, who are among the Privy Council-
members, are pronounced in favour of the
adoption of the jury system.

JAPAN'S GOLD HOLDINGS.

NOVEMBER'S HIGH RECORD.

A new record is again established in
Japan's gold holdings, the total having
reached Y2,089,000,000 up to the close of
November, says the *Japan Advertiser*.
This total is an increase of Y17,000,000
as compared with the figure of November
1919, according to a recent report from
the Ministry of Finance. The main reason
for this increase can be found in the col-
lection of credit advances by Japanese
bankers, which were accumulated in late
summer on the heavy excess of exports
than the receipts by Japan of non-
trade credits.

The Government holdings at the end of
November stood at Y838,000,000, which
presented no change as compared with
November 1919 holdings. All the increase
of Y17,000,000 was witnessed in the hold-
ings of the Bank of Japan, which reached
Y1,251,000,000.

As the result of the collection of accounts
abroad and remittance across the Pacific
the holdings abroad to the account of
Japan decreased by Y25,000,000 to
Y1,071,000,000. The holdings at home
increased by Y42,000,000 and reached
Y1,019,000,000.

It has been stated in this connection that
this would prove the highest peak to be
reached by the present Japan-Ameri-
can exchange rate, which is in favour of
Japan, as Japan's trade has now become
adverse, while her non-trade accounts have
commenced to fall off.

BUSINESS OFFERED TO A TRADE UNION.

BRADFORD MERCHANTS' CHALLENGE.
Mr. John Hoyle, a Bradford wool mer-
chant, has offered public aid to a municipal
election meeting, to hand over his business
to a local trade union to be run for the
profit of the union for two years. He said
that he was tired of the pretensions of
trade unionists to run industries. He is
prepared to hand over his stock and his
trade, unionists could take the profits,
though, of course, they would have to bear
any loss.

Mr. Hoyle says that he wants the opportu-
nity to be instructive. He believes that
whereas he can make profits by his tech-
nical knowledge and experience, trade uni-
ons cannot. The present bitterness of
workers he ascribes to "false" stories
spread by Socialists. He says that half the
Bradford men who were rich nine months
ago are now comparatively poor and will
be glad to be rid of their business.
Bradford millionaires, he asserts, can be
counted on one hand.

THE RUBBER CRISIS.

STATEMENTS IN THE MALAY FEDERAL COUNCIL.

In the course of a speech in the Federal
Council of the Malay States recently the
Hon. Mr. W. Duncan said: Before con-
cluding I feel that I must refer once
again to rubber. The position in that
direction does not appear to be improv-
ing; frankly speaking, rubber to-day is
in a very bad way. However, before the
position can be righted it appears to me
that the production of rubber should be
reduced, not only in this country, but in
other countries as well, and I think that
restriction will have to be by 50 per cent.
before any improvement can be effected.
I hope that the Government will consider
seriously, providing other countries agree
to it, any request that may be made for
legislation in order to make restriction
of rubber compulsory down to a point at
which it may prove effective in the pre-
sent situation.

Referring to the same subject, the
Acting Chief Secretary remarked: Mr.
Duncan has asked us to bear in mind the
necessity which will be upon us of find-
ing as much employment as we can for
Europeans and natives who are now
employed in the rubber industry, but who
in the near future may, owing to the
protracted slump, find themselves out of
employment. I can only say that we will
do our best to find work for the European
and native employees. I may say that
that the different Residents are already
doing this, and wherever possible they
are finding work for the manager who
has coolies he cannot employ as near as
possible to their estate. I would ask
the estate managers to do their utmost
not to dismiss coolies if they can possibly
avoid it. Dr. Duncan told you that he
did not think the rubber industry was
well organised. May I venture to agree
with him. This matter was brought to
light when the question of restriction of
rubber was first mooted. If then became
apparent that there was nobody who
could speak for the rubber industry. They
did not seem to even agree amongst
themselves. They sent conflicting tele-
grams home, and they could not come
to the Government and say "This is what
we want. Will you help us?" Might I
suggest that we have in Mr. Duncan a
man who has had a long and varied ex-
perience in planting—a man in whom the
whole industry has confidence. May I
also suggest that he should take a lesson
from Ceylon, where they appointed a
committee to approach the Government,
and say what they wanted. If there was
such organisation here it would prove of
great assistance to the Government. This
might have been done some time ago,
but it is too late to do it now.

THE STRAITS INCOME TAX

BILL. PROVISION AGAINST DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.

There is a clause in the new Income Tax
Bill to be introduced into the Straits
Legislative Council which provides against
double income-tax in the cases where full
tax is not given in the United Kingdom.
It reads as follows:—On proof to the satis-
faction of the collector within nine months
after the end of the year for which the income
was liable to assessment that any company,
association or person has paid by deduction
or otherwise income-tax under this ordinance,
and has also paid income-tax in the United
Kingdom in respect of the same part of its or
his income, and that the relief granted under
section 66 (1) of 8 and 9, George V. c. 40
has been less than the sum paid by it or him
as income-tax in the Colony, such company,
association or person shall be entitled to
repayment of the amount by which the
relief so granted falls short of the amount
of income-tax paid by it or him in the
Colony.

LONDON HOSPITAL IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

APPEAL BY VISCOUNT KNUTSFORD.

It will doubtless come as a surprise to
many to learn that the London Hospital,
the largest institution of its kind in Eng-
land, and serving the most crowded and
poorest of the greatest city in the British
Empire, is in debt for the first time for
years to the extent of £75,000.

The expenditure exceeds £250,000 yearly
and its income is only £250,000 a year.
The direct work of this great hospital
is enormous, and the records of an average
year show that 15,000 in-patients are ad-
mitted; 450,000 out-patients are attended;
4,000 maternity cases are visited; and that
18,000 operations are performed in its
theatres.

But hospital service does not end with
the actual treatment of patients. It is a
far bigger thing. Every individual and
every home in the Empire owes the great
teaching centre all that makes for health,
without them there would be no medical
knowledge, no doctors, and no nurses.
The above reasons for responding
liberally to an appeal which the London
Hospital is now making for donations to its
funds are emphasised in a request by
Viscount Knutsford, Chairman of the Lon-
don Hospital, contained in the following
letter to a resident in Hongkong:—

London Hospital,
November 12th, 1920.

"DEAR SIR,
"Can I persuade you to help me?
"This grand old hospital—the largest in
England—of which Queen Alexandra is
President—is really in desperate straits.
"The one and only cure is to find new
friends to come to the rescue. I do not
know why you should—I only write in
the hope that you may. Yours very truly,
"P.S.—Is a 'whip round' possible
among your friends?"

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE & MOI.

THE Steamship
"CHAKSANG"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
wharves and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, without and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by Dec. 27th, will be
sent to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined. Claims against the steamer must be
presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, December 8th, 1920. [1920]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ALCINOUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon,
where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after
21st December.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10 A.M. and Noon
within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th
December will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before
the 10th Jan., 1921, or they will not be
recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 20th, 1920. [1920]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it
will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be
ready for delivery from Godown on and after
20th December.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10 A.M. and Noon within the free
storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after Dec. 27th, will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before Jan.
10th, 1921, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 20th, 1920. [1920]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAKUSHIMA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed at their risk into the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless in-
structions are given to the contrary before
Noon To-day.
Goods not cleared by Dec. 28th, 1920, will
be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Co's representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must
be presented within five days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date they cannot be
recognised. No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 21st, 1920. [1920]

XMAS PRESENTS.

STAMPS, ALBUMS,

LUCKY BASKETS

and

TOYS

at Cheap Prices.

Inspection Invited.

GRACA & CO

Dealers in Religious Books, Toys,

Philatelic Goods, Etc., Etc.

No. 14, WYNDHAM STREET

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620.

"SLAVERY" AT HONGKONG.**A CAUSTIC COMMENT IN "TRUTH."**

Truth of November 10th says:—

The statement of the Under Secretary for the Colonies that "slavery does not exist in Hongkong or any other British Colony" would have been more reassuring if he had not proceeded to say:—

A custom does exist there, as elsewhere in China, by which in return for a money payment girls are transferred by their parents or guardians to the care of another household, usually for purposes of domestic service, though the transaction is described by the Chinese as a form of adoption.

No doubt it is correct that in law there is no slavery in Hongkong—indeed, it could not be legalised in any British Colony. Neither buyers nor sellers could secure the enforcement of their transactions by the courts, and the human beings of whom they dispose, are in theory perfectly free.

It is nevertheless the disgraceful fact that what is practically nothing but a system of slavery is tolerated among the Chinese in this British Colony—a peculiarly vile system, too, for the slave-girls are more or less openly bought for other purposes than domestic service. Afraid to tackle the evil, local officialdom has always tried to keep a veil over it, and when last year the wife of a naval officer in the dockyard at Hongkong began to arouse local public opinion on the subject, her husband was informed that unless her agitation ceased he would be superseded and sent home. In China itself the custom was prohibited some time ago, so that old excuse for winking at it in Hongkong has disappeared. It was, of course, never a valid excuse for permitting the existence of such a traffic in a British Colony.

Colonel Amery denied that there is any evidence that the slave-girls are frequently ill-treated. I recommend him not to rely upon official information on this subject, but to read the reports in the Hongkong Press of cases of cruelty to slave-girls which have come before the Magistrates in, say, the last six months. I understand that the matter is to be brought up again in the House of Commons, and it is to be hoped that public opinion will insist upon the termination of so scandalous a state of things.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.**HOW SHIPS ARE PILFERED.**

A characteristic example of the way small articles disappear from ships in the Harbour was provided by a case heard by Mr. Orme at the Magistrate's Court yesterday. A Chinese was stopped whilst carrying seven circular sheets of port-hole plate glass in Yau-mai. His explanation was that the ship's carpenter of the *Lung Sing* owed him some money and told him to take the glass in satisfaction of the debt. The defendant evidently was familiar with the ship for he told the magistrate that the glass had been put on one side before the present chief officer took over. The ship's carpenter has disappeared, without waiting to draw \$1 pay due to him. The case was remanded.

BOSTOCK'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRQUE.**OPENING IN HONGKONG ON CHRISTMAS DAY.**

It is a considerable time since a circus came to Hongkong, and a large section of the public will doubtless be interested to see by an advertisement in another column that Bostock's Royal Italian Circus, described as "the world's greatest wonder show," is to open on Christmas Day at Kowloon, near the Post Office. Two performances daily are announced for a short season only. Full particulars will be found in the advertisement on another page.

BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY.**GREAT SUCCESS OF "THE NAUGHTY WIFE."**

It was a glowing tribute to the fine acting of the Bandman Comedy Company that the Theatre Royal was crowded last night when "The Naughty Wife" was presented. Miss Nina Lewis, in the leading role, Miss Violet Blyth Pratt, as Nora Gail, Mr. J. Oliver Twiss, as Hilary Farrington, and Mr. Olive Woods, as Darrell McInnes, conclusively proved that a good play, well acted, does nothing by repetition.

The Bandman Comedy Company are putting on to-night, "The Yellow Ticket," a play which they staged here during their last visit. It is a powerful melodrama dealing with the tyranny and injustice of police methods in Tsarist Russia. The play is certain to be followed with keen interest. It is a triumph for the artist who fills the role of the Jewish girl, who falls into the clutches of the unscrupulous Chief of Police, and her dramatic explanation of how she innocently came into the possession of the "yellow ticket" is an excellent piece of emotional acting.

EWING COTTON MILL.**A PROSPEROUS YEAR.****CHAIRMAN ON PROSPECTS OF THE INDUSTRY.**

The twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Ewing Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai on the 11th inst., at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Chairman (Mr. A. Brooke Smith), said:—It gives the General Managers and the Consulting Committee great pleasure to present such a highly satisfactory result of last year's working, the profit being Tk. 2,199,741.75, which exceeds our previous record by some 20 per cent.

At the commencement of our past financial year, trading conditions were most favourable, as there was a brisk demand for our mill products at high prices, and we were able to manufacture profitably, owing to comparatively cheap cotton. Since the late Spring, however, the depression in the values of most commodities throughout the world, and also the Japanese financial crisis, have reacted on this market and the trend of prices has been continually downward. In local cotton yarn, this has been particularly pronounced—as an instance, our 20s. "5 Men" chop was selling in February for Tk. 236/840 per bale, whereas early in October it was only fetching Tk. 135, recovering within a fortnight to Tk. 165, but now nominally Tk. 148. Demand for yarn, however, has been consistently steady, and as we have been able to keep our order book well filled, we have come through without any losses in this branch of our business.

In cloth we have not been so fortunate, as the handsome profits we were making during the earlier part of our year have been somewhat discounted by the loss of a few sales, sustained owing to a few defaulting dealers. In view of the very serious crisis through which the piece goods trade in China is now passing, we have dealt drastically with stocks of cloth in our accounts, and we trust that we have provided for the worst.

Cotton throughout our past year has been plentiful and reasonably cheap, considering the high prices of mill products. The China crop was considerably smaller than usual, owing to unfavourable weather conditions, but, with high exchange rates ruling and Japan being over-stocked with Indian and American grades, there was little export from China, and local mills were enabled to obtain their supplies of raw quality. Useful grades of Indian were also available at cheap rates, but good varieties of American were comparatively dear owing to the general poor quality of their last crop. During the past few months all cotton prices have declined very heavily, and we may consider ourselves rather fortunate in not having had to sell forward a large stock at the dear price. As usual, our stock has been taken over at cost, but with two lakhs of loss, at credit of Cotton Flotation Fund we can view the future with equanimity.

As regards the allocation of the profits, I trust the recommendations of the Consulting Committee will have your approval.

The dividend of 7 per cent. on the preference shares is, of course, the first charge on our profits and calls for no comment. The proposed final dividend of Tk. 68 on the ordinary shares, with the interim dividend of Tk. 22, makes a total of Tk. 90 per share and represents slightly more than 74 per cent. of the year's profits, which we feel sure will be satisfactory to shareholders. In this connection your Consulting Committee consider that so long as our reserves are maintained as at present, level the Company can afford to be liberal in regard to dividends.

The proposal to write off Tk. 100,000 and Tk. 50,000 from plant and machinery and buildings respectively, is the same as last year and in accordance with our custom of allowing liberally for depreciation, which also applies to the small items of Tk. 218.80 and Tk. 1,000 of water supply and furniture respectively.

In view of the decline to 95 per cent. of the 1919 issue of Municipal debentures, let a lakh of which we paid 95 per cent., our auditors recommend that we write down our holding by Tk. 2,500 in order to bring this investment down to market value.

The Tk. 50,000 allocated to special repairs and renewals fund will bring the balance of this account to Tk. 129,877.50, and will enable us to maintain our policy of keeping the mill to the fullest state of efficiency. In the near future we shall have to spend somewhat liberally on the property of the No. 1 Mill, and also renew and enlarge the sanitary and other arrangements for our native operatives.

The proposal to subscribe Tk. 20,000 to War Funds is similar to last year, when our donation was most gratefully acknowledged by those in charge of the King's Fund for the Disabled, and I think we cannot do better than again support this fund.

The proposed bonus of Tk. 50,000 to be divided amongst the foreign and native staffs at the mills has been well earned, and will, I have no doubt, be greatly appreciated.

Our contingency against the increasing number of employees who qualify for the benefit of the Chinese Superannuation Fund instituted last year will be covered by the provision of Tk. 90,000.

The issue of the whole of the remaining 5,000 ordinary shares that was sanctioned last January has now been completed, and the balance at credit of share premium account in connection therewith amounts to Tk. 783,131.20, which is made up of the premium of Tk. 145 per share, and profit of 144 unclaimed shares sold for the benefit of the Company. It is proposed to place in reserve fund, bringing that fund up to Tk. 1,263,131.20.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.**FOOTBALL.****UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.****"HAWKINS" V. "WILTS."**

At Soanpoo, before a good number of Service men, the Hawks started the game against a light breeze. The sailors became aggressive, but the Wilts soon restored the balance, and midfield play followed. Following a break away, Menham opened the scoring for the Wilts. From the centre kick, the Wilts again got well in, but Menham and Edwards, in attempting to head the ball at the same time, hurt themselves and Menham had to leave the field for a while. The Wilts keeping up the pressure forced a couple of corners. Edwards clearing, the Hawks made an effort to score. From a corner kick Chatham headed passed Green, making the scores level. Half-time arrived with the scores one all. On resuming, the Hawks pressed for some time, but the Wilts broke away, and transferred play to the Hawks' goal. They were awarded two corners which were not improved upon. The Hawks made a plucky effort and Webb beat Green and gave the Hawks the lead. No further scoring took place. Mr. Jones was the referee. The Wilts took the field without Giles and Lucas, and had to get substitutes on the field to complete the side.

"CARLISLE" V. "AMBROSE."

In this match the Carlisle came out winners by one goal to nil. Both started the game for the Ambrose, but the Carlisle took possession and went down and forced a corner. The Ambrose cleared and transferred to the other end, where Monkhouse sent in a hard shot, but the whistle had sounded for off-side. From the free kick the Carlisle got well in, and, after a few unsuccessful attempts to score, Clow beat the goalkeeper with a low shot, giving the Carlisle the lead after thirty minutes' play. The teams dressed over with the Carlisle one up. On resuming the Ambrose missed an easy chance of bringing the scores level. Play continued to be very fast, and both sides were awarded corners, which were cleared. No scoring took place in the second half and the Carlisle left the field winners by the only goal scored. Edridge played a hard game at centre half. Mr. Pragnell was the referee.

R.G.A. V. "CURLEW."

The R.G.A. turned out for this match with only nine men and two other players to take the places of the absentees were selected from among the spectators. The game ended in a win for the soldiers by 2 goals to 1.

Including the foregoing, our various reserve funds will aggregate Tk. 2,087,809.08, which on an ordinary share capital of Tk. 1,000,000 may be considered highly satisfactory.

During the past year, the matter of insurance against loss of profit resulting from fire has been satisfactorily arranged on the basis of the average profit for the previous three years.

The expansion of our business and the constant strain of day and night work on our plant and machinery have rendered it necessary for us to make purchases of new machinery for our spinning mills to the value of about \$80,000 or \$70,000. Owing to the maker's heavy engagements, we shall not be able to obtain delivery for 18 or 19 months—the prices were undoubtedly compared with our original equipment, although we have been assisted to some extent by higher exchange rates.

We have also purchased an additional 65 looms to completely fill our second weaving shed; these have recently arrived and will presently be working.

In order to keep abreast of the times, and also to relieve the strain on our old steam power plant, we are arranging to drive the No. 1 Mill by electricity to be obtained from the Shanghai Municipal Council of electrical power in our various departments, we consider that some support of the Council's enterprise in this connection is due from such concerns as this Company, and we therefore invested in Sh. Tk. 100,000 worth of 7 per cent. Municipal debentures 1919.

During the past year the Customs abolished the coast trade duty, which is a half tariff duty on imports of Chinese raw cotton, which marked a welcome step on the part of the Chinese Government towards fostering the cotton mill industry in China. It is to be hoped that they will shortly be able to see their way to abolish the whole of the inland taxation at present imposed on the raw material and the finished products of factories in China.

The past year has been a difficult one for all employers of native labour, but we have anticipated any serious troubles by two substantial advances in wages to meet the higher cost of living.

As regards future prospects, I am afraid that the universal financial stringency, and the decline in the values of all commercial commodities, must exert a depressing influence upon our business for some time to come, but of the future success and expansion of this cotton industry in China there can be no doubt, and I trust we shall shortly experience better trading conditions.

The generally low exchange should benefit cotton mills in China, but I would remind you that record profits were made when silver was at its zenith.

We have received a petition signed by a number of shareholders representing 8,193 ordinary shares, asking that each of the ordinary Tk. 50 shares of the Company be divided into ten shares of Tk. 5 each. I may mention that a similar petition is also expected from shareholders in Hongkong, and when that is received, the matter will require the consideration of the Consulting Committee.

KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL.**CONCERT AND DANCE.**

A very enjoyable concert and fancy dress dance was held at the Kowloon British School yesterday afternoon and evening. In addition to the numerous students of the school there was a large attendance of parents and friends. The concert and dance programme was as follows:—

1.—Song Selected.
2.—Dance *Life's dream is over.*
3.—Dance *Master and Miss D. Wickell.*
4.—Dance *Polka.*
5.—Song *Somewhere a voice is calling.*
6.—Dance *Lancers.*
7.—Song *Selected.*
8.—Song *God send you back to me.*
9.—Dance *Sir Roger de Coverley.*

The costumes worn were:—Girls—H. Baynes (Red Cross Nurse), E. Bell (Abdullah), N. Chatterton (Japanese), E. Collins (Oodgeroo), and L. Lennard; D. Dalziel (Game of Cards), E. Davidson (Food Controller), M. Davison (Ballet Dancer), C. Dixon (Moh), F. Dunn (Pierrette), L. Dunn (Daisy), B. George (Rosalind), M. Gill (Folly), D. Goodman (Powder Puff), K. Green (Violet), E. Green (Rosebud), J. Greenaway (Fairy), C. Hay (Queen of Hearts), R. Hawker (Strut Baby), W. Henderson (Buster), E. Heron (Dolly Varden), D. Horne (Folly), Z. L. Lennard (Red Cross Nurse), D. Lyle (Milkmaid), G. MacNider (Bushman), C. Moore (Japanese), E. Moses (Butterfly), F. Neave (Housewife), M. Newton (Folly), K. Nightingale (Butterfly), D. Pritchard (Pierrette), G. Ramsay (Orange and Lemons), S. Rasmussen (Pierrette), E. Rasmussen (Bluebell), M. Rattray (Brownie), I. Raymond (Rose), D. Saker (Persian Girl), A. Stevens (Dick Whittington), M. Stuart (Butterfly), E. Tarrant (Cobweb), B. Walker (Pleasant), S. West (Spanish Girl), D. Wickell (Folly), M. Wickell (Red Cross Nurse), M. Wickell (Doll), M. Woolley (Domingo), P. Woolley (Irish Colleen).

Boys—G. W. Arnold (Japanese), T. Arnold (Charles Dickens), R. Brand (Pierrot), J. Collet (Cook), C. Collet (Pierrot), A. Charlton (Bickshaw Coolie), S. J. Clarke (Mexican Cowboy), A. Clarke (Jockey), G. Dalziel (Scottish Boy), D. Davidson (Robin Hood), D. Ellis (Pierrot), Forsyth (Girl), A. Frost (Chinaman), E. Gill (Cook), C. Hammes (Old-fashioned Boy), F. Hartley (Cater-monger), J. Joseph (Knight of the Order of the Bath), E. Lester (Red Indian), G. Lester (Baby), E. Lester (Tarzan of the Apes), A. Long (Father Christmas), S. Long (Kowloon British School), E. MacNider (Clown), S. MacNider (Pierrot), W. Matelin (Punch), E. Moses (John Bull), E. Murphy (Dutchman), J. Murphy (Pierrot), T. Neave (Dutch Boy), D. Ophile (Court Jester), E. Pearce (Father Christmas), E. Rasmussen (Clown), S. Rasmussen (Whitewasher), J. Saker (Old Dutch Cleanser), D. Stevens (Goliath), E. Stevens (Bubble), L. West (Pierrot), M. West (Girl), R. Wickell (Chinese).

The judges were Mrs. W. Jackson, Mr. E. Ralphs and Mr. W. Jackson. Mrs. Jackson gave away the prizes.

The following is the list of prize-winners:—Girls: Jean Dalziel (Game of Cards), I. Margaret Newton (Folly), II. and E. Moses (Butterfly), III. Special prizes were awarded to W. Henderson (Buster), M. Davison (Ballet Dancer) and J. Greenaway (Fairy).

Boys: E. Lester (Tarzan of the Apes), I. Forsyth (Girl), II. E. Moses (John Bull), III. A special prize was awarded to J. Saker (Old Dutch Cleanser).

POLICE BALL.

The hospitality of the Hongkong Police is too well-known to require eulogy, but once in each year, all their efforts are put to the test at the annual Ball. On Tuesday night this year's fête surpassed its predecessors and represented the most successful function yet recorded by the force here. The main dining room was prettily decorated with flags, streamers and greenery, and soft-tinted lights shed the little touch of the Orient required to complete a charming picture. Dancing commenced at 9 p.m. and continued with ever-growing enjoyment until the numerous guests departed, tired but happy. Among those present were the A.D.C. to the Governor, representing His Excellency, the Captain Superintendent of Police and Mrs. P. J. Wodehouse, Commander Beckwith, B.N., and Mr. H. Green.

A fine programme of music was provided by the Jazz band of H.M.S. *Amethyst*, and dances, both new and old, were selected to suit all tastes. An excellent supper was served and an open buffet maintained.

The Committee responsible for the arrangements was:—Mr. J. Grant, President; Committee: Messrs. P. Condon, J. Greig, W. Russell, T. J. Portallion. Hon. Secretary: Mr. K. W. Andrew.

AFTER A SEA VOYAGE.**A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.**

An interesting action will be mentioned before the Colombo District Judge on Monday, says the *Times of Ceylon* of November 19th, in connection with certain intermarriages, to be answered by the plaintiff. The case is the outcome of a sea voyage. The plaintiff, Mr. Thomas Mackay, of the G.O.H., seeks to recover a sum of Rs. 75,000 as damages from the Messageries Maritimes Company. He complains that he travelled as a first-class passenger on the *Paul Lecoq* from Colombo to Singapore. On the voyage he was taken seriously ill through his being served with food unfit for human consumption. His health has been permanently impaired and he has suffered serious loss of income which he estimates at the sum claimed. The defendant company admit that plaintiff was taken ill on board, but deny that his illness was caused in the manner alleged. They deny liability.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**FIRST FLOOR.****XMAS GIFTS.****For LADIES.****TRINKET BOXES.****TOILET SETS.****CARD CASES.****MANICURE SETS.****HAND BAGS.****SILVER PURSES.****SCENT BOTTLES.****PUFF BOXES.****For GENTS.****HAIR BRUSHES.****CIGARETTE CASES.****CIGAR BOXES.****GILLETTE RAZORS.****GOLF CLUBS.****BRIDGE BOXES.****FLASKS.****CIGAR CUTTERS.****For CHILDREN.****MECCANO SETS.****SCOUT CARTS.****BOYS' BOXING GLOVES.****CRICKET SETS.****FOOTBALLS.****SCOOTERS.****FRETWORK SETS.****WHEEL BARROWS.****Engines.****DOLLS PRAMS.****GOLLIWOGS.****MOTOR CARS.****TEDDY BEARS.****ROCKING HORSES.****ELEPHANTS.****POCKET KNIVES.****TOY BRICKS.****BONS-BONS.****INDOOR GAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.**

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from 200 lbs. to 500 lbs. per sq. inch.

VACUUM GAUGES in inches 0-30.

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XMAS PRESENTS**FOR GENTLEMEN.**

We have received a choice selection of Men's Wear of a pleasing description, and invite your inspection. Below are a few suggestions.

Umbrellas.**Gloves.****Ties.****Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes.****Sweaters.****Waistcoats.****Socks in Silk & Wool.****Collar Boxes.****Attache Cases.****Fitted Dressing & Suit Cases.****Walking Sticks.****Jewellery.****SLIPPERS IN FELT & LEATHER.**

For the convenience of Customers our establishments will remain OPEN until 6 p.m. during this week.

FARROW'S BANK COLLAPSE: PATHETIC SCENES OUTSIDE HEAD OFFICE

NAVAL HOLIDAY PROBLEM: LORD NORTHCLEFFE QUESTIONS MR. DANIELS.

FRENCH IN CILICIA: M. LEYGUES DECIDES ON WITHDRAWAL.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FARROW'S BANK SENSATION. PITIFUL SCENES IN CHEAPSIDE.

LONDON, December 21st.

A startling development has followed the closing of Farrow's Bank. The Managing Director, Mr. Thomas Farrow, was arrested in his house at Hastings, and Mr. Frederick Hart, one of the bank's auditors, was arrested in London.

Although the failure of the bank is quite unimportant from a banking point of view and the position of all the leading banks is thoroughly satisfactory, it means a cheerless Christmas for thousands of people of small means who invested their life's savings in the bank. There were pitiful scenes outside the head office (1, Cheapside, London). Many women depositors were in tears.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN'S ARREST.

LATER.

Mr. Crotch, the Deputy Chairman of Farrow's Bank, was arrested in the West End at 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Hart and Mr. Crotch appeared at the Mansion House Police Court charged with publishing in connection with Farrow's Bank a false report and balance sheet. The case was remanded, bail being granted in the case of Crotch in a sum of £40,000 and in the case of Hart in a sum of £20,000.

The prosecution said that a shocking fraud had been perpetrated. The bank was hopelessly involved. The annual losses during the last nine years exceeded £1,000,000, but accounts were manipulated to show profit. It was emphasised that the failure of the bank was not due to war or post-war conditions.

[Farrow's Bank was incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, and had an authorised capital of £1,000,000. There were 4,000 shareholders and the shares issued amounted to 700,000.]

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

ROUNDING UP OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

New York, December 21st.

The police were most active during the week-end dealing with the criminal elements. All known suspicious characters are being rounded-up and taken to the Police Station. They will be ordered to depart by the first train or they will be put in jail indefinitely.

Citizens are installing devices against gunmen, which include equipping buildings with huge electric gongs and numerous electric pushbuttons.

The crime wave continues. Two masked and armed men robbed the Seamen's Mission of \$400, killing a man who offered resistance.

PALESTINE MANDATE.

QUESTION OF COST.

LONDON, December 21st.

The question of British expenditure in Palestine was raised in the House of Commons, this afternoon, by General Page Croft, replying to whom Mr. Bonar Law said that the acceptance of the mandate for Palestine was not intended to involve any permanent expenditure on the tax-payers in Great Britain. The cost of the British Army in Palestine was not being borne by the Jewish population. He did not hope that any British expenditure in Palestine would be paid back, but the Government had no intention whatever of being involved in heavy expenditure there. The force in Palestine was being reduced, but some must be maintained until the civil administration was able to maintain order and resist external aggression. It was impossible to say when that might be.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA. NEGOTIATIONS TAKE UNFAVOURABLE TURN.

LONDON, December 21st.

The hope that the Russian market would shortly be opened to British trade, thereby helping to reduce unemployment, appears, according to the latest information, to be doomed to disappointment. Sir Robert Horne had a long interview with M. Krassin yesterday. It is understood that the prospects of the ratification of the trade agreement by the British and the Russian Governments are by no means rosy, owing to the disinclination of the British Government to make further concession. Mr. Lloyd George is seeing M. Krassin to-day.

REMOVAL OF AMERICAN RESTRICTIONS.

WASHINGTON, December 21st.

The Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, with the approval of the State Department, have removed the restrictions on the exportation of coin, bullion and currency to Soviet Russia, on dealings or exchange transactions and credit or exchange transactions where Soviet Russia is concerned.

FIUME CRISIS.

ULTIMATUM TO SIGNOR D'ANNUNZIO.

ROME, December 21st.

General Cavaglia, commanding the Italian Forces around Fiume, has sent Signor d'Annunzio an ultimatum expiring at 8 o'clock, to-morrow evening, demanding the disbandment of Signor d'Annunzio's forces in Fiume, the evacuation of the islands, Arbe and Veglia, which belong to Jugo-Slavia; and the surrender of the Italian war material in Fiume.

SHIPPING STRIKE.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE, December 21st.

Over 100,000 tons of shipping is now idle, owing to a strike of marine stewards for an eight-hour day. The strikers have the support of the transport-workers. The situation is more grave than in any previous strike. Tasmania has been isolated, and 14,000 tourists are affected, while the disruption of communication between Australia and New Zealand is threatened.

BIG TRANSPORT COMBINE.

DECISION OF INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, December 21st.

The Inter-State Commission has authorised the consolidation of the transportation business and properties of the Adams, the American, the Wells Fargo, and the Southern express companies into one company, styled "The American Railway Express Company."

CLOTHING INDUSTRY SLUMP.

REDUCTION IN MEN'S WAGES.

NEW YORK, December 21st.

The conditions in the men's clothing industry are such that employers have announced reductions in wages averaging 30 per cent. below the present rates.

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

PROSPECTS OF REVIVAL MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, December 21st.

The Senate has accepted the House of Representatives' amendment to the joint resolution directing the revival of the War Finance Corporation. The measure now goes before President Wilson, who, it is expected, will veto it.

CONSTABULARY RIOT.

ARRESTS IN MANILA.

MANILA, December 21st.

Seventy-eight men belonging to the Constabulary have been arrested in connection with the riot on December 17th.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, December 21st.

The death is announced of Bishop Charles Sumner Burch, the Episcopal Bishop of New York.

THE IRISH SITUATION. BATTLE IN TIPPERARY.

LONDON, December 21st.

It is reported that a battle took place in Millinabaha, Tipperary, in which 40 Volunteers are said to have been captured, 10 were killed and many were wounded. Eight soldiers are reported to have been killed.

PEERS ACCEPT THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, December 20th.

The safety of the Home Rule Bill, which is to be enacted before prorogation, was assured in the House of Lords, this afternoon, by the defeat of an important amendment by Viscount Midleton by 91 to 14. Apart from a small modification made at the instance of the Lord Chancellor, the Peers have accepted the Commons' decision as regards the Bill.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

LONDON, December 20th.

The War Office reports that 10 officers and 6 soldiers were killed, 5 officers and 13 soldiers were wounded, 5 officers were missing, and 1 officer and 9 soldiers were injured in the murderous attack in Ireland in November.

TITLE OF COLONIAL SECRETARY.

MAJOR ORMSBY-GORE'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, December 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George replied in the negative to Major Ormsby-Gore's question whether, in view of the various descriptions of the territories concerned, the Prime Minister would consider the desirability of changing the name of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Secretary of State for Imperial Administration.

GOVERNMENT SILVER PURCHASES.

FOR COINAGE AND MEDALS.

LONDON, December 20th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Hancock, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that the Mint, in 1920, bought 300,000 standard ounces of silver bullion for coinage, and 1,500,000 ounces for medals, at an average price of 56d. per ounce.

GENERAL ELECTION IN SPAIN.

DECISIVE CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

MADRID, December 21st.

The General Election in Spain has resulted in an overwhelming victory for the present Conservative Government.

FIRST TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND'S SECOND INNINGS.

STURGEY, December 14th (1).

At the close of play, Australia had scored 581 runs in the second innings. Armstrong contributed 158 runs and Kelleway 70. England had made 47 for the loss of one wicket in the second innings.

EARLIER CABLES.

HELPING U.S. FARMERS.

EMERGENCY-TARIFF BILL ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, December 20th.

With the object of protecting the farmers, the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee has approved the Emergency Tariff Bill, placing high import duties on cotton, wool, beans, potatoes, livestock and meat.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER SCANDAL.

DEFENDANTS SENT TO PRISON.

NEW YORK, December 20th.

Dr. Rumely and the two lawyers charged in connection with the sale of the New York Evening Mail to Germans, in 1917, have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment each.

An ex-V.A.D. writing in the London Morning Post, on the subject of tattooing among the gentler sex, says: "No doubt few go in for the somewhat crude designs popular among our blue-jackets. Is, however, tattooing, in its more delicate forms so rare among girls to-day as might be supposed? When I was on service in the Balkans, there were no fewer than three nurses in my tent who were tattooed. One had two butterflies on her left shoulder and a beautifully executed orchid on the forearm; and the third a flight of swallows on her back. Moreover, all were decidedly artistic works."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

A FOREIGN LOAN FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

THE CONSORTIUM'S CONDITION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, December 21st.

The Chinese Government has approached the Ministers of America, Great Britain, France and Japan regarding a loan of four millions for famine relief.

The Ministers have taken up the matter with the Consortium, and negotiations are reported to be progressing favourably.

One point, however, remains unsettled, namely, the Government's request that the money shall be handed over to the Ministry of Finance. The lenders insist that it shall be given directly to the foreign relief association; as they are afraid the money will be used for purposes other than famine relief.

It is believed that a satisfactory settlement is possible.

[The Central Government has been credited with a proposal to contract a loan from the Banking Group, of \$50,000,000 under the name of the North China Famine Relief Fund with the Stamp duty of the whole country as security, at 6 per cent. annual interest, payment at 99, to be spent in engaging the famine-stricken people in the dredging of rivers and constructing roads, the disbandment of soldiers and the promotion of industry.]

EARTHQUAKE IN NORTH CHINA.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE AND MANY CASUALTIES.

PEKING, December 21st.

The vernacular papers report that an earthquake was experienced in the North-Western provinces on the 16th inst. causing considerable damage in Kansu and Shensi provinces where houses collapsed, resulting in many casualties. At Timgchow, Shensi, a street caved in, burying alive all within the zone.

FLAG DAY IN PEKING.

PEKING, December 20th.

Saturday's Flag Day in aid of the Famine Relief Fund produced nearly eight thousand dollars. To-day being the winter solstice, it is observed as an official holiday.

BRITISH LEGATION GUARD CLUB.

PEKING, December 20th.

Sir Balby Abston, this afternoon, ceremonially opened the British Legation Guard Club which has been provided by the British community, but which will afterwards be self-supporting.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES BY JAPANESE TROOPS.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIONS.

LONDON, December 21st.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Robert Newman, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the British Ambassador in Tokyo had already made representations to the Japanese Government in regard to the alleged atrocities by Japanese troops on the Korean border. The number of Japanese troops in Manchuria is believed to be far below 15,000. There has been no question of Japan assuming sovereign rights in Manchuria. The British policy in China was based on the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China.

Mr. Pemberton Billing suggested that interference is likely to lead us to a number of little expensive wars.

Mr. Harmsworth replied that he did not think so, and pointed out that these matters were regulated under the Anglo-Japanese Agreement.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN HONGKONG.

LONDON, December 20th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Cope, Colonel Amery said that the Governor of Hongkong was being asked what measures, if any, were contemplated as regards the resolution of the Sanitary Board, which was thrown out by the Legislative Council, demanding by-laws prohibiting excessive hours of employment for children in factories and workshops, and prohibition as regards children under thirteen.

Replying to Mr. John Davidson, Colonel Amery said that the Governor was being asked what action he considered possible as regards children carrying excessive weights up to the Peak.

ALLIES AND REPARATION. END OF FRANCO-BRITISH DIFFERENCES.

TREATY UPHELD.

[FROM THE "TIMES" PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

General satisfaction is expressed here at the happy ending of the Franco-British differences of opinion in regard to the procedure to be adopted to "make Germany pay."

The satisfaction is all the greater in that it is generally recognized that the French point of view has prevailed and that, excepting certain comparatively unimportant matters of detail, the accord is now complete. It is mentioned with gratitude that the agreement is largely due to the work of Lord Derby, who on the eve of his departure from the Faubourg Saint Honoré has once more shown how great a friend he is to France.

The new agreement provides that the reparations problem shall be dealt with in the following manner:—

1.—A conference, on which Allied experts nominated by the Reparations Commission will sit with German experts, will first study the technical elements of the problem. The experts will then report to their respective Governments.

2.—Another conference, composed of representatives of the Allied Governments, will consult with representatives of the German Government, will then examine the problem of reparations in its entirety. This conference will inform the Allied Governments of its conclusions.

3.—The Reparations Commission, to which the Allied Governments will have communicated the results of the previous two conferences, and which will be in possession of the views of the Allies, will then fix the German debt in conformity with the Treaty.

4.—The heads of the Allied Governments will then meet and take the necessary decisions. It will be remembered that these decisions, in the view of the French Government, will, in particular, bear upon the question of guarantees and powers accorded to the Allies in the event of German non-fulfilment. Thus, after long wanderings in the wilderness, we are back once more at the Treaty of Versailles, which set up the machinery of the Reparations Commission due to the Allies. It is felt here that the Reparations Commission is far more likely to examine the problem practically and to insist on Germany being asked to pay the proper amount than would be vague patriotic conferences of the Allied Chiefs of State, of which the last few months bristle with so many melancholy examples.

At the same time the satisfaction that the French view has prevailed is tempered by regret that the procedure is likely to be protracted. While the first conference is to meet at Brussels on or about the 15th of this month, no dates have yet been fixed for the other conferences. According to precedent they are not likely to be finally completed until the Ides of March are past.

SURVEYING THE WORLD BY WIRELESS.

SIGNALS TO FIX LONGITUDE.

It is proposed to utilize wireless telegraphy in determining the exact position of the boundary between South and West Australia. The boundary is fixed by Act of Parliament as the 120th degree of longitude east of Greenwich. The exact position of the longitude will be ascertained by the use of time-signals from a high-power wireless station, situated at some point between Greenwich Observatory, in England, and Sydney, in Australia; the signals being received simultaneously at both stations.

Most of the great observatories of the world are now collaborating in a re-determination of the longitudinal division of the earth's surface by means of wireless time-signals, and this is one of the earliest uses of the system to settle a disputed position.

Given favourable static conditions, it has been found that signals from the Lyons wireless station, in France, can be received in Australia as well as at Greenwich, and signals from other stations more favourably situated are also being tested. The co-operation of the United States as well as the British Government has been invited. The scheme is the first step towards a comprehensive re-determination of the whole longitudinal survey of Australia. A committee has been appointed to carry out the work in Australia, and include the State astronomers, the Commonwealth Surveyor General, and the Director of the Royal Australian Naval Radio Service.—Times.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

2170,000,000 EXPENSES FOR PEACE TREATY.

The final Budget estimates for 1920 were circulated recently to members of the Reichstag. The ordinary Budget balances at 39.8 milliard marks (about 2165,000,000). The income tax is estimated to produce twelve milliards, eight milliards of which, however, must be handed over to the Federal States. The levy on capital is estimated to produce 3.5 milliards, and the non-recurring war levy on increase in the value of property (immovables, together with which 2.6 milliards will be credited to this year's Budget, Customs and Excise are estimated to produce 9.1 milliards.

The extraordinary Budget estimates show an expenditure of 25.5 milliard marks (about 2218,000,000), and the revenue is 2.3 milliards, so some fifty milliards must be raised by loan. Of this expenditure forty-one milliards (about 2170,000,000) is for expenses connected with the execution of the Peace Treaty.—Times.

NEWSPAPERS WITH A BITE.

At a sitting of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Mr. W. M. Potts, assistant to the parcels manager of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, questioned as to special rates for certain classes of goods, remarked: "Take a parcel of newspapers, for example, which is not an exceptional shape, and is neither alive nor kicking." Sir John Simon: "Something which won't bite, although some of them do," he added, amid laughter.

Appreciation

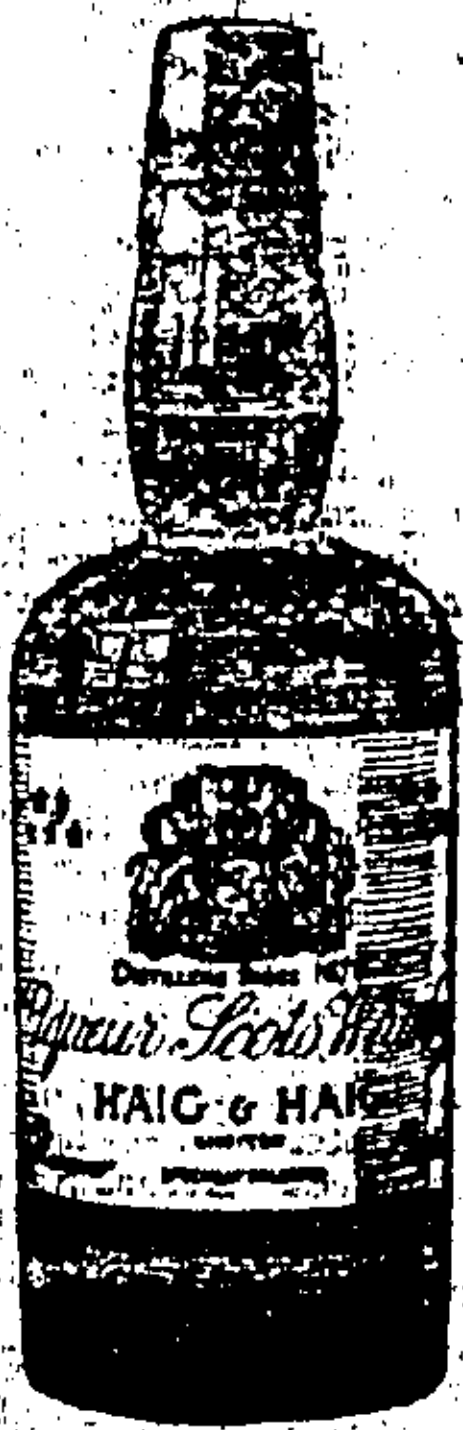


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is sought after and appreciated because of its scarcity and supreme excellence of flavour. No other is so rich or delicate.

The quality bears a reputation of 240 years.

It is found in all good clubs and cultured homes and wherever discerning users of stimulants meet and have fellowship. Be prepared to pay a little more for the Haig & Haig quality.



Draw the cork and Haig & Haig Fine Stars Scotch Whisky will sing its own praises.

The quantity is limited, the quality is rare. You cannot get it everywhere.

Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky

PLACE YOUR ORDERS IN ADVANCE TO MAKE AS SURE AS YOU CAN OF SUPPLIES.

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DONNELLY & WHYTE, HONGKONG.

A STORY FROM LIMEHOUSE. DAMAGES FOR CHINAMAN AGAINST POLICE.

A remarkable case was concluded in the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Bailhache on the 8th ult., when Chong Shui, a Chinese fireman, living in Limehouse Causeway, was awarded £5 damages for assault against Ernest Culling, a Metropolitan Police sergeant, who was also ordered to return £22, alleged to have been wrongfully converted.

Plaintiff's case was that on February 2nd he and other Chinamen, some of whom had been smoking opium, were in a house in Silver Lane-street, Limehouse. Early in the morning they were visited by the defendant and another police officer, who commenced searching the place. It was alleged that from a cigar box defendant took £18 in notes and £2 in silver. While the plaintiff was coming up the staircase defendant pushed him down, causing him to fall to the bottom, with two other men behind him.

Mr. Hawke, K.C., for the defence, said his case was a complete denial of the plaintiff's allegations. Sergeant Culling had been very active in his efforts to suppress opium smoking, and to a population such as that of Chinatown he was likely to become unpopular.

Mr. Justice Bailhache, in summing up, said that it was a case of very unusual character and of great importance. Obviously, if the plaintiff's tale was true, the defendant was a man who was unfitted to be a member of that police force of which all Englishmen, and especially Londoners, were proud. It was on the plaintiff to make out his case. He was at an initial disadvantage in that his witnesses were Chinese, and their story had to be told through an interpreter but we in England prided ourselves in giving even-handed justice to strangers within our gates as well as to our own people—though we might sometimes feel that these strangers were too numerous. His Lordship then dealt with the facts and the evidence, and said that the jury must decide on the evidence given and on the demeanour of the witnesses. The defendant had in his favour the fact that he had a long record of good service. It was unfortunate that this raid was made when the defendant was off duty and on his way home. The plaintiff suggested that the reason why it was made was not that the defendant was anxious to put down wrong-doing, but because he thought he saw an opportunity of levying blackmail. The charge of assault was less serious than that of taking the money, but if the jury disbelieved the story of the plaintiff on the one point, they might reasonably refuse to accept his evidence on the other. If the assault was not made out, then the Chinese witnesses had said what was not true, and if they had said what was untrue on that point, it shook their testimony on the other point. The strongest feature of the Chinese story was that the complaint was made at once after the incident happened, and there was no long interval in which the story could have been concocted.

The jury, after an absence of half an hour, found for the plaintiff for the £22 and £5 damages. They wished also to thank the interpreter for the great assistance he had given in the conduct of the case. Judgment was given accordingly, with costs on the High Court scale.

Mr. Zeffert, for plaintiff, said the action was taken, not to obtain money damages, but for the protection of China-town, and added, "I don't know whether you will think it is a case to which you ought to call the attention of the Commissioner of Police."

His Lordship: No. He has heard of the fraud and will take such action as he thinks fit.

MR. PICKWICK AS LORD MAYOR.

The office of Lord Mayor of London is an institution so essentially British, and typifies so truly the psychology of our Constitution, that it has always been looked upon by foreign countries as the very root of the British nation.

Mr. Alderman James Roll, the Lord Mayor-elect, is typical of the institution.

He came to London like Dick Whittington, probably without a sheep, at the age of fourteen from a Norfolk village.

He joined the Pearl Insurance Company, then in its infancy, with an income of £2,500 a year. When he left it the company's income was £2,500,000.

LOVER OF HORSES. The Lord Mayor is a great lover of horses, an instinct undimmed by his long business life.

Nine years ago he founded the Pickwick Coaching Club, and for ten days or a fortnight every year he is to be seen driving a coach and four on a tour in the character of the excellent Mr. Pickwick, while behind him sit Mr. Sam Weller, Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Tupman, Mr. Jingle, and the rest of the gay company created by Charles Dickens. He is then thoroughly in his element, and no man can enjoy himself more, for although he is a great example of what keen competition in the City can produce in the way of a hard-working, practical, and successful man.

Mr. Roll is a great believer in hard work. "I should decide to smile so much the better, but work is his great recipe for any career," he said. "I am one of the old school," he said to me when he was elected. "I shall be content to follow in the footsteps of my predecessors. My aim is to do my job well." There is no doubt he will succeed.

M. G.

William Morris's golden dustman was only a stream, but this week (writes a Home correspondent) I encountered a gilt-edged sweep in reality. Responding to a postcard, he arrived in a motorcar to sweep my chimney. It was not elegantly appointed, and carried a chest for the conveyance of soot, but it was in admirable running order. Apropos the soot, he claimed this as his perquisite, and would consent to leave it behind for the garden only on payment of an extra sixpence.

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THE SCHEME OF THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

(BY CAPTAIN J. R. DEVEREUX.)

The whole organisation known as the British Industries Fair really consists of three separate Fairs, one at London, one at Glasgow and one at Birmingham. The London and Birmingham Fairs run concurrently from the 1st February to the 4th March, whilst the Glasgow exhibit opens on the 28th February. The visitor will experience little difficulty in going from one Fair to the other since Glasgow, Birmingham and London are linked up by train services whose excellence is not surpassed anywhere. Each of these Fairs represents a special group of industries and no industry is permitted to exhibit at more than one section of the Fair. The stranger need not be under the impression that by going to Glasgow or Birmingham he will see a repetition of show of any wares exhibited at London; all three Fairs cover series of industries which are distinct in every detail. Only British goods are exhibited and no manufacturers are allowed to place on show any kind of merchandise which has not been made in his own factory.

THE LONDON BRANCH

The London Branch of the British Industries Fair is organised by the Department of Overseas Trade and at this Fair are exhibited all kinds of merchandise whose manufacture or sale is connected with the metropolis. The list of wares to be shown at London, briefly, the following broad headings cover the general classification: Fancy Goods, Travellers' Requisites, Tobacconists' Sundries, Leather Goods, Bookbinding, Stationery, Brushware, Paper Trade, Stationery and Stationers' Sundries, Printing Trade, Toys, Games and Sports Goods, Cutlery, Silverware, Electro-Plate, Jewellery and Imitation Jewellery, Watches and Clocks, Optical Wares, Instruments, Glassware, Chinaware, Earthenware, Drugs and Musical Instruments.

There is no need to mention here the quality of such old established British specialties as, for example, Cutlery or Sports Goods, which have a world wide reputation and have defied imitation everywhere. The same may be said of Brushware and Glassware. But the manufacture of Toys, Cheap Clocks and Musical Instruments is comparatively recent in British commercial history and a few remarks on the development of these three industries may not be out of place. Before the War there were in England very few factories which even attempted the manufacture of toys; the market was monopolised by foreign countries. At the present moment the toy industry is well established and last year over 200 firms exhibited their productions; which were admitted by all to surpass anything turned out by continental countries before the War. Clocks of the chronometer type have been made in Britain for many years but the cheap variety, like the cheap motor car, had been left entirely to other nations. Owing to the high prices of good quality clocks, and to the absence of the market during the War of the cheaper class goods, the British clock-makers are meeting the demand for mass production methods and find that they can reap as much profit from this low priced article. So far as musical instruments are concerned, the high reputation of hand instruments made in England is extending to Player Pianos, Wood Instruments and Gramophones.

THE GLASGOW BRANCH

Glasgow is a great industrial centre from which every imaginable product of the Shipbuilding and Engineering industries is sent out to the four corners of the globe. Visitors to this Branch of the Fair may inspect the vast areas on the banks of the River Clyde, where naval architecture has been brought to perfection. At the Fair itself, organised by the Corporation of the City, the following wares may be inspected: Textiles, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Preserved and Prepared Foodstuffs, and Dyes. With the exception of industries, the manufacture of which is quite new in England and, although still in its infancy, is developing favourably.

THE BIRMINGHAM BRANCH

This Fair is organised by a joint Committee of the Municipality and the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham. It has been found that the Corporation was inadequate; now the largest buildings erected by the Government during the War. The floor area is enormous and the new site is conveniently situated on the outskirts of the city. Many thousands of articles will be displayed next year, the whole series of exhibits ranging under the heading Steel, Iron and Alloy Wares. As an example of the vast scope of this heading the following may be selected at random from the various sub-headings which comprise it: Machine Tools, Guns, Perforators, Motor Cycles, Scales and Balances, Dead Boxes, Pins and Needles, Hairpins, Bedsteads, Piping, Electric Fittings and Fishing Tackle.

To inspect carefully every stand at the British Industries Fair would take weeks. To inspect the exhibits of any one group of trades only takes a few days. Every visitor may come to the Fair knowing that in a short time he may inspect the wares of his own industry in which he manufactures. To make such an inspection without the help of such an organisation as the British Industries Fair would be the labour of months and perhaps years. Thus the time is saved. It is time which business men that "time is money." It is time which has saved the merchant's pocket financially. What argument bolder than this can be put before the trader who hesitates to visit the British Industries Fair?

COAL STRIKE COST

The magnitude of the national loss in consequence of the miners' strike is revealed in figures quoted by Mr. Bridgman, Minister of Mines, in a written reply to a question in Parliament. The loss in coal output is estimated at from 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 tons. The loss in wages to the miners is believed to be from 21,000,000 to 215,000,000.

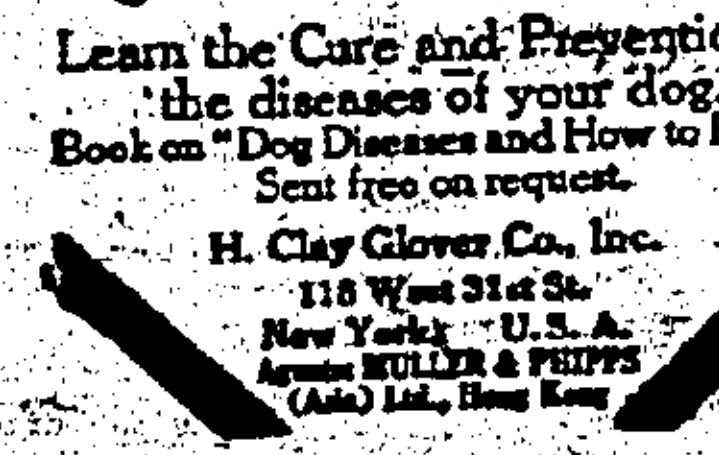


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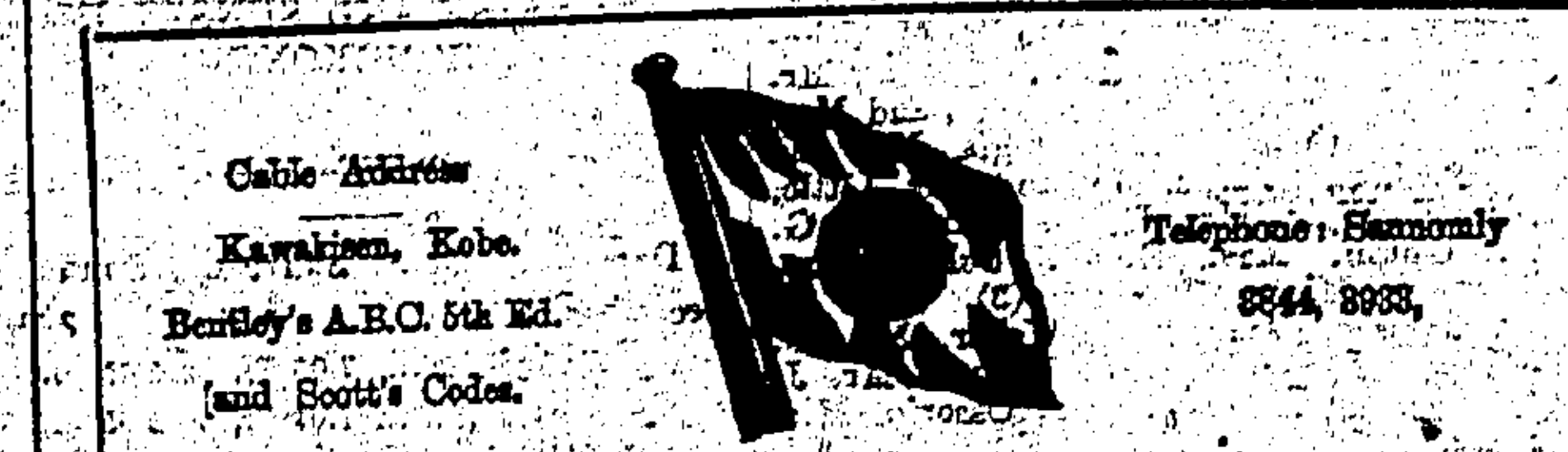
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LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ESBJERG (DENMARK)
"CITY OF FLORENCE" 7th Feb.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to BARR & CO., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG	"SHANGHAI"	On 23rd Dec. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 23rd Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 24th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 25th Dec. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 26th Dec. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 27th Dec. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 28th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 29th Dec. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 30th Dec. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart MONDAY, Dec. 27th at 12 Noon.
"HAILONG" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson TUESDAY, Jan. 4th at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, MACRAE & CO.,
General Managers.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong

"ROMEO"	via Suez	30th Dec.
"CITY OF AGRA"	via Panama	7th Jan.
"LAOMEDON"	via Suez	18th Jan.

* calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. BARR & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES.

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

SR	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	9,702	1st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"BERGEN"	11,500	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"DILWARA"	5,400	11th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"BANCA" (Cargo)	6,000	18th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,369	22nd Jan.	do
"DELTA"	8,000	4th Feb.	do
"DUNERA"	5,400	7th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	5,300	14th Feb.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA" 7,000 29th Dec. Calcutta via Suez & Bangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"KANOWSA"	7,000	16th Feb.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,
			Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"BANCA" (Cargo)	6,000	25th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"PLASSY"	7,400	28th Dec. 11th Light	Shanghai, Moji & Koto.
"DILWARA"	5,400	29th Dec.	Shanghai only.
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Jan.	Japan direct.
"DELTA"	8,000	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo or Madras.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels (measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft.) will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYE MARU" ... Wednesday, 5th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Sunday, 9th Jan.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 24th Dec.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"BRIDGE MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate

ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with

Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Wednesday, 23rd Dec.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and

Colon Ports.

"ARAB MARU" ... 27th Jan., 1921.

NEW ORLEANS LINE

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Monday, 7th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

"KANKING MARU" ... Thursday, 7th Feb.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.

wharves near the Harbour Office.

"KASIO MARU" ... Sunday, 28th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 30th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. TAKADA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers Arr. Hongkong from Australia: Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUAN" 27th Dec. 2nd Jan. 1921.

Raffles House, 111, Des Voeux Road.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For Freight and Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE FAIRWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"SHIBUKAWA MARU"	30,000	... Dec. 21st.
"TENYO MARU"	33,000	... Jan. 18th.
"SHINYO MARU"	33,000	... Feb. 7th.
"FUBUKI MARU"	30,000	... Feb. 24th.
"KORAMA MARU"	30,000	... Mar. 7th.

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, Hilo, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLA

ORCA, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Through by TRANS-ANDIN RAILWAY TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS TONS LEAVE HONGKONG

KIYO MARU 17,300 Jan. 13th, 1921.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailing, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375

Agents at Canton:
Messrs. T. H. GRIFFITH, LTD.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPATCHES	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LEGAT" ... 30,000 "ARMAND BEHO" ... 10,000 "PORTHOS" ... 30,000	On or about 25th Dec. On or about 15th Jan. On or about 5th Feb.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, HINGA-PORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000 "ANDRE LEBON" ... 12,000	On or about 31st Dec. On or about 18th Jan.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. RODENEUSER,

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following R.M. Shipping Route Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER

"CROSSKEYS" ... About Dec. 27th.
"EDMORE" ... About Jan. 24th.
* Calling at Shanghai and Dairen.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"MONTAGUE" ... About Dec. 24th.
"PAWLET" ... About Mar. 7th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Connective points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

Telephone 3477 & 3478.

Fifth Floor, Hopa Mansions.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "CITY OF BERKELEY" about 24th Dec.

S.S. "SURUGA" ... about 24th Dec.

For HAVANA CUBA.

S.S. "CITY OF BERKELEY" about 24th Dec.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 3477 & 3478.

AGENTS

5th Floor

Hopa Mansions

1774

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" January 13th.

"VICTORIA" February 10th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents,

111, Des Voeux Road Central.

